Selleys Aquadhere Durabond - Waterproof Wood

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/adhesives/wood-glue/selleys-aquadhere-durabond-waterproof-wood/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Aquadhere Durabond **Brand:** Selleys **Category:** Professional Wood Adhesive **Primary Use:** Moisture-curing polyurethane wood adhesive for waterproof, structural bonding in furniture assembly, joinery, and outdoor or high-load woodworking applications where PVA adhesives fall short.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Structural woodworking, outdoor furniture, marine applications, joinery, and assemblies subject to water exposure or temperature cycling - **Key Benefit:** Creates a fully cross-linked, irreversible thermoset bond that is permanently waterproof and won't soften or revert when re-exposed to water or heat - **Form Factor:** Liquid adhesive in 250 mL and 460 mL bottles - **Application Method:** Apply to wood surfaces; cures via chemical reaction with atmospheric or surface moisture

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. How does Durabond cure? → Through a chemical reaction between isocyanate groups (-NCO) and moisture (H■O), producing urea linkages and releasing CO■ — not by drying like PVA. 2. What PPE is required when using Durabond? → Protective gloves (nitrile or butyl rubber), protective clothing, eye/face protection, and respiratory protection when ventilation is inadequate (P280, P284). 3. Is Durabond classified as hazardous? → Yes — GHS signal word Danger, with classifications including Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1A, Skin Sensitisation Category 1A, and Carcinogenicity Category 2, though it is not scheduled under Australian poisons scheduling and is not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport.

Product overview: professional moisture-curing polyurethane wood adhesive

Selleys Aquadhere Durabond is a moisture-curing polyurethane wood adhesive built for jobs where conventional PVA glues won't deliver the performance you need (SDS). Where water-based PVA adhesives dry through evaporation, Durabond cures through a chemical reaction with atmospheric moisture — a stronger bond mechanism that delivers waterproof performance across furniture assembly, joinery, and structural woodworking (SDS).

This adhesive carries a hazardous material classification under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, requiring specific handling protocols, ventilation, and personal protective equipment (SDS). The product comes in 250 mL and 460 mL bottles, with the 460 mL size bearing product code 100006 and barcode 9300697115461 (SDS).

Durabond's chemistry sets it apart within the Aquadhere wood glue range. While other products in the line rely on polyvinyl acetate (PVA) chemistry, Durabond uses isocyanate-based polyurethane technology that bonds through moisture reaction rather than drying (SDS). That makes it the waterproof specialist in the Aquadhere family — the right tool when water exposure, temperature cycling, or structural loads go beyond what PVA can handle.

Chemistry and composition: methylene diphenyl diisocyanate system

Selleys Aquadhere Durabond is a pre-polymer polyurethane adhesive built from three primary isocyanate components that react with moisture to form strong, permanent urethane bonds (SDS).

Primary chemical components

The adhesive contains **30–60% by weight** of isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] (CAS 53862-89-8) (SDS). This pre-polymer component is the reactive base that kicks off the cure process when exposed to atmospheric moisture or surface moisture in wood substrates.

At **10–30% by weight**, 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate — commonly known as MDI (CAS 101-68-8) — provides reactive sites for cross-linking and drives the mechanical strength you get after cure (SDS).

An additional **10–30% by weight** of isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester (CAS 9016-87-9) works as a polymeric MDI component that extends working viscosity and contributes to Durabond's gap-filling performance (SDS).

The formulation also includes **1–10% by weight** of 2,4-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1), a positional isomer of MDI that fine-tunes cure rate and cross-link density (SDS).

The balance consists of ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below reporting limits (SDS) — viscosity modifiers, stabilizers, or foam suppressants that don't trigger GHS classification thresholds.

Moisture-cure mechanism

PVA adhesives achieve bond strength through water evaporation and polymer film formation. Durabond works differently. Its polyurethane chemistry cures through a chemical reaction between isocyanate groups (-NCO) and moisture (H■O). This reaction produces urea linkages and releases carbon dioxide gas, which accounts for the characteristic foaming you'll see during cure (SDS). The resulting polymer network is fully cross-linked and irreversible — a thermoset adhesive that won't soften or revert when re-exposed to water or heat.

Hazard classification and risk profile

Selleys Aquadhere Durabond carries a **Danger** signal word under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals — the highest severity indicator in the GHS framework (SDS). This classification reflects multiple acute and chronic hazards associated with isocyanate exposure, and understanding them is essential to using this product safely.

Respiratory hazards

The adhesive is classified as **Sensitisation - Respiratory - Category 1A**, the most severe respiratory sensitization category (SDS). It may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing problems if inhaled, with sensitization occurring through inhalation exposure (H334) (SDS). Category 1A means there is evidence of high-frequency occurrence in humans and a strong probability that exposure will result in sensitization (SDS).

The product also carries **Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Category 4**, meaning it is harmful if inhaled (H332), and **Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Respiratory Tract Irritation**, meaning it may cause respiratory irritation (H335) (SDS).

Skin and eye contact hazards

The formulation is classified for **Skin Irritation - Category 2** (H315) and **Sensitisation - Skin - Category 1A** (H317) (SDS). The Category 1A skin sensitization classification carries the same severity implications as respiratory sensitization: high frequency and high probability of sensitization in exposed individuals.

For eye contact, the product is classified as **Eye Irritation - Category 2A**, meaning it causes serious eye irritation (H319) (SDS).

Chronic health hazards

Two long-term health classifications apply to repeated or prolonged exposure.

Carcinogenicity - Category 2 means the adhesive is suspected of causing cancer (H351) (SDS). This reflects limited evidence in humans or sufficient evidence in animal studies, but falls short of the Category 1 threshold for known or presumed human carcinogens.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2 means the material may cause organ damage through prolonged or repeated exposure (H373) (SDS), based on evidence from human health observations or animal studies.

Poison schedule and transport classification

The product is **not scheduled** under Australian poisons scheduling and is **not classified as Dangerous Goods** under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail or New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land (SDS). It doesn't require dangerous goods placarding, documentation, or specialized transport despite its GHS hazard classifications.

Personal protective equipment and safety precautions

Given the respiratory, skin, and eye hazards, Durabond requires proper engineering controls and personal protective equipment during handling and application (SDS).

Mandatory protective equipment

Always **wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection** when handling Durabond (P280) (SDS). This applies to every handling scenario, not just large-scale application. Select gloves rated for isocyanate resistance — nitrile or butyl rubber gloves rated for MDI exposure give you the right protection for the concentrations present in this formulation.

When ventilation is inadequate, wear respiratory protection (P284) (SDS). Adequate ventilation means airborne concentrations stay below occupational exposure limits. In enclosed spaces or during continuous application, assume ventilation is inadequate. For occasional use in well-ventilated areas, a half-face respirator with organic vapour/particulate filters (P95 or higher) is appropriate. For prolonged use or confined spaces, use supplied-air or powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR) rated for isocyanates.

Ventilation requirements

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271) (SDS). This addresses both the harmful if inhaled (H332) and respiratory irritation (H335) hazards directly. Well-ventilated means continuous air exchange that prevents vapour or aerosol build-up — in workshop settings, that typically means mechanical exhaust ventilation positioned to draw fumes away from your breathing zone.

Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray (P260) (SDS). This covers all respiratory hazard categories and requires conscious positioning during application to avoid vapour inhalation, even when respiratory protection is in place.

Hygiene and contamination control

After handling Durabond, **wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly** (P264) (SDS). This addresses both skin irritation (H315) and skin sensitization (H317) hazards. Wash before eating, drinking, smoking, or using restroom facilities to prevent oral exposure to residual adhesive.

Keep contaminated work clothing out of the workplace (P272) (SDS). Contaminated clothing must be **taken off and washed before reuse** (P362+P364) (SDS). Wash isocyanate-contaminated clothing separately from other laundry, using detergent and warm water.

Handling precautions

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202) (SDS). This requirement is triggered by the Category 2 carcinogenicity and Category 2 repeated exposure organ toxicity classifications — knowing the risks before you start is non-negotiable.

Keep out of reach of children (P102), and **read carefully and follow all instructions** (P103) (SDS).

Storage and handling requirements

Store Durabond correctly and you protect both the product's performance and your safety (SDS).

Storage conditions

Store in a well-ventilated place with the container tightly closed (P403+P233) (SDS). Ventilation prevents vapour build-up during storage, while tight closure is critical for moisture-curing polyurethanes. Atmospheric moisture entering the container will trigger the cure reaction, generating carbon dioxide gas that can pressurize and rupture the container — so a secure seal is essential every time.

Store locked up (P405) (SDS). This reflects the severe hazard classifications and ensures only personnel who have read and understood the safety precautions can access the material.

Container integrity

The moisture-cure mechanism means any compromise to container sealing will degrade the product. After each use, seat the cap firmly and keep threads clean of adhesive residue. For partially used containers, minimize headspace to reduce moisture exposure. If transferring adhesive to smaller containers, use only containers compatible with isocyanate chemistry — original manufacturer containers or polyethylene/polypropylene bottles.

Temperature considerations

The SDS does not specify storage temperature limits, but moisture-curing polyurethanes perform best between 5°C and 30°C. This range balances cure rate control (lower temperatures slow the moisture reaction) and flow properties (viscosity increases in cold conditions). Freezing can alter product consistency, though most polyurethane adhesives remain usable after thawing.

First aid response

The Safety Data Sheet sets out specific first aid instructions for each route of exposure (SDS). For every exposure scenario, keep the product container or label at hand if medical advice is needed (P101) (SDS).

General poisoning protocol

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (SDS). In Australia, call 131 126; in New Zealand, call 0800 764 766 (SDS). Isocyanate poisoning symptoms may include breathing problems, chest tightness, coughing, skin rash or hives, nausea, or eye irritation.

Inhalation exposure

Effects from inhalation may be delayed — symptoms can appear hours after exposure has ended (SDS). This delayed response is characteristic of respiratory sensitization and requires medical monitoring even when initial symptoms appear mild.

Remove the person from the exposure area, taking care not to become a casualty yourself (SDS). In confined spaces, never attempt rescue without appropriate respiratory protection and backup personnel.

Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing to support breathing (SDS). **Allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep them warm**, at rest until fully recovered (SDS).

If breathing is laboured and the patient appears cyanotic (blue discolouration of skin or lips), clear the airways and have a qualified person administer oxygen through a facemask (SDS). If breathing has stopped, qualified personnel should provide artificial respiration while arranging immediate transport to medical facilities.

Skin contact

If adhesive contacts skin, wash with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352) (SDS). Wash immediately — this is the key step in preventing sensitization reactions. Polyurethane adhesive that has begun to cure on skin should not be forcibly removed, as this can damage tissue. Keep washing with soapy water and allow the cured polymer to slough off naturally over 24–48 hours.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice or attention (P333+P313) (SDS). Rash development signals either irritant contact dermatitis or allergic sensitization — medical evaluation identifies which and determines whether future exposure restrictions apply.

Eye contact

If adhesive enters eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes (P305+P351+P338) (SDS). Position the head so contaminated rinse water flows away from the unaffected eye. **Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then continue rinsing** (P305+P351+P338) (SDS).

If eye irritation persists after rinsing, get medical advice or attention (P337+P313) (SDS). Persistent irritation may indicate corneal damage or retained material requiring ophthalmologic evaluation.

Respiratory symptoms

If experiencing respiratory symptoms, call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician (P342+P311) (SDS). Respiratory symptoms include wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, or persistent cough. Because Durabond is classified as Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1A, any respiratory symptoms following exposure require medical evaluation. Once sensitized, individuals may experience severe reactions to future exposures at concentrations well below occupational exposure limits — act immediately and don't wait for symptoms to worsen.

Medical information for healthcare providers

Keep the product container or label available when seeking medical advice (P101) (SDS). Healthcare providers should know that the product contains polymeric MDI and monomeric MDI isomers (4,4'-MDI and 2,4'-MDI) with classifications for respiratory sensitization Category 1A, skin sensitization Category 1A, Category 2 carcinogenicity, and Category 2 repeated exposure organ toxicity (SDS). This information guides decisions on bronchodilator administration, corticosteroid therapy, and the need for pulmonary function testing or patch testing for sensitization confirmation.

Disposal requirements

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) (SDS). In Australia, this means disposal through licensed chemical waste contractors — the isocyanate content and hazard classifications rule out municipal solid waste disposal. Empty containers that previously held Durabond are considered hazardous waste due to residual adhesive; dispose through the same channels unless cleaned with appropriate solvents and

rinsed thoroughly.

Partially cured or waste adhesive can be allowed to fully cure in a well-ventilated area before disposal. Cured polyurethane is inert and is generally accepted in industrial waste streams, but verify local regulations before disposing of cured material, as some jurisdictions classify all residue from hazardous materials as hazardous waste regardless of cure state.

How this product fits in the Aquadhere range

Within the Selleys Aquadhere wood glue line, Durabond holds the waterproof, structural-performance position — set apart by its polyurethane chemistry from the PVA-based products in the range.

Selleys Aquadhere Interior is a PVA adhesive for interior woodworking projects where water exposure isn't a factor. It delivers easy cleanup, non-foaming application, and reliable performance for projects where bond reversibility through heat or moisture isn't a concern.

Selleys Aquadhere Exterior is an industrial-grade PVA for professional outdoor applications. It offers stronger moisture resistance than Interior formulations, though PVA chemistry remains reversible under sustained water exposure or high humidity.

Selleys Aquadhere Durabond uses moisture-curing polyurethane chemistry to create irreversible, fully cross-linked bonds for furniture assembly, joinery, and any application demanding waterproof performance (SDS). The trade-off for this permanent bond is a hazard profile that requires PPE and ventilation, foaming during cure, and solvent-based cleanup rather than water.

Selleys Aquadhere Quick Set is a fast-setting PVA formulation that cuts clamp time for high-throughput woodworking operations where interior use and rapid assembly are the priorities.

Durabond is the right choice when you need waterproof performance, structural strength beyond PVA capabilities, or a bond that holds in dense tropical hardwoods where the foaming action fills surface irregularities and locks the joint tight. Outdoor furniture, marine applications, cutting boards, assemblies subjected to repeated wetting and drying cycles — Durabond handles them all. If it's Selleys, it works.

References

- Source PDF: SELLEYS_AQUADHERE_DURABOND-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

Related products in the range - Selleys Aquadhere Interior - Selleys Aquadhere Exterior - Selleys Aquadhere Quick Set

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Frequently Asked Questions

What is Selleys Aquadhere Durabond: A moisture-curing polyurethane wood adhesive

What type of chemistry does Durabond use: Isocyanate-based polyurethane chemistry

How does Durabond cure: Through chemical reaction with atmospheric moisture

Does Durabond dry like PVA glue: No, it cures chemically rather than drying

Is Durabond waterproof: Yes, it delivers waterproof bond performance

Is Durabond suitable for outdoor use: Yes, it is waterproof and handles outdoor conditions

Is Durabond suitable for structural woodworking: Yes

Is Durabond suitable for furniture assembly: Yes

Is Durabond suitable for joinery: Yes

What sizes does Durabond come in: 250 mL and 460 mL bottles

What is the product code for the 460 mL size: 100006

What is the barcode for the 460 mL size: 9300697115461

What is the main reactive ingredient in Durabond: Polymeric MDI pre-polymer (CAS 53862-89-8)

What percentage of the formula is the pre-polymer component: 30–60% by weight

What percentage is 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI): 10–30% by weight

What is the CAS number for the MDI component: 101-68-8

What percentage is polymeric MDI (CAS 9016-87-9): 10–30% by weight

What percentage is 2,4-diphenylmethane diisocyanate: 1–10% by weight

Does Durabond foam during cure: Yes, carbon dioxide is released causing foaming

Why does Durabond foam: CO■ is released as a byproduct of the moisture-cure reaction

Is the cured bond reversible: No, it is a fully cross-linked thermoset bond

Will the cured bond soften when reheated: No

Will the cured bond revert when re-exposed to water: No

What is the GHS signal word for Durabond: Danger

Is Durabond classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

What is the respiratory sensitization classification: Sensitisation - Respiratory - Category 1A

What does Category 1A respiratory sensitization mean: High frequency and high probability of sensitization in humans

Can Durabond cause asthma: Yes, it may cause allergy or asthma symptoms if inhaled

What is the acute inhalation toxicity classification: Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Category 4

Is Durabond harmful if inhaled: Yes (H332)

Does Durabond cause respiratory irritation: Yes, classified Category 3 respiratory tract irritation (H335)

Does Durabond cause skin irritation: Yes, classified Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315)

Does Durabond cause skin sensitization: Yes, classified Skin Sensitisation Category 1A (H317)

Does Durabond cause eye irritation: Yes, classified Eye Irritation Category 2A (H319)

Is Durabond suspected of causing cancer: Yes, classified Carcinogenicity Category 2 (H351)

Can Durabond cause organ damage with repeated exposure: Yes, classified STOT Repeated Exposure Category 2 (H373)

Is Durabond scheduled under Australian poisons scheduling: No, it is not scheduled

Is Durabond classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does Durabond require dangerous goods placarding for transport: No

What gloves should be used with Durabond: Nitrile or butyl rubber gloves rated for MDI exposure

Must eye protection be worn when using Durabond: Yes (P280)

Must protective clothing be worn when using Durabond: Yes (P280)

When must respiratory protection be worn: When ventilation is inadequate (P284)

What respirator is suitable for occasional use in ventilated areas: Half-face respirator with organic vapour/particulate P95 filters

What respirator is needed for prolonged or confined space use: Supplied-air or PAPR rated for isocyanates

Can Durabond be used indoors without ventilation: No, use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas (P271)

What does well-ventilated mean for Durabond use: Continuous air exchange preventing vapour buildup

Should contaminated clothing be worn home: No, keep contaminated clothing out of the workplace (P272)

How should contaminated clothing be washed: Separately from other laundry with detergent and warm water

Should hands be washed after handling Durabond: Yes, wash thoroughly after handling (P264)

How should Durabond be stored: In a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed (P403+P233)

Why must the container be tightly closed during storage: To prevent atmospheric moisture from triggering premature cure and CO■ pressurization

What happens if moisture enters the container: Cure reaction triggers, generating CO■ that can pressurize the container

Should Durabond be stored locked up: Yes (P405)

What is the recommended storage temperature range: Between 5°C and 30°C

What happens if Durabond freezes: Consistency may alter, though product may remain usable after thawing

What should be done if someone inhales Durabond vapours: Remove person from exposure area immediately

Can inhalation symptoms be delayed: Yes, symptoms may appear hours after exposure

What is the Australian Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

What is the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre number: 0800 764 766

What should be done if Durabond contacts skin: Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352)

Should cured adhesive be forcibly removed from skin: No, allow it to slough off naturally over 24–48 hours

What should be done if skin rash develops: Get medical advice or attention (P333+P313)

What should be done if Durabond enters eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes (P305+P351+P338)

Should contact lenses be removed before eye rinsing: Yes, if present and easy to do

What should be done if eye irritation persists after rinsing: Get medical advice or attention (P337+P313)

What should be done if respiratory symptoms occur: Call a Poison Centre or doctor immediately (P342+P311)

What respiratory symptoms require immediate medical attention: Wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, or persistent cough

Can someone sensitized to Durabond react at low concentrations: Yes, sensitized individuals may react far below occupational exposure limits

How should waste Durabond be disposed of: Through licensed chemical waste contractors

Can empty Durabond containers go in regular waste: No, treat as hazardous waste unless thoroughly cleaned

Can cured polyurethane waste be disposed differently: Yes, fully cured material is generally accepted in industrial waste streams

How does Durabond differ from Aquadhere Interior: Durabond uses polyurethane chemistry; Interior uses PVA chemistry

How does Durabond differ from Aquadhere Exterior: Durabond creates irreversible waterproof bonds; Exterior PVA remains reversible under sustained water exposure

What is Aquadhere Quick Set designed for: Fast-setting PVA for high-throughput interior woodworking

Is Durabond suitable for marine applications: Yes

Is Durabond suitable for cutting boards: Yes

Does Durabond fill gaps: Yes, foaming action fills surface irregularities

Is Durabond cleanup water-based: No, cleanup requires solvent-based methods

Should safety precautions be read before first use: Yes, do not handle until all precautions are read and understood (P202)

Is Durabond safe for children to handle: No, keep out of reach of children (P102)

Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

Product identity - Product name: Selleys Aquadhere Durabond - Product type: Moisture-curing polyurethane wood adhesive - Available sizes: 250 mL and 460 mL bottles - Product code (460 mL): 100006 - Barcode (460 mL): 9300697115461

Chemical composition - Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] (CAS 53862-89-8): 30–60% by weight - 4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate / MDI (CAS 101-68-8): 10–30% by weight - Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester / polymeric MDI (CAS 9016-87-9): 10–30% by weight - 2,4-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1): 1–10% by weight - Balance of formulation: ingredients determined non-hazardous or below reporting limits

Cure mechanism - Cures via chemical reaction between isocyanate groups (-NCO) and moisture (H■O) - Produces urea linkages and releases carbon dioxide gas during cure - Foaming occurs during cure as a result of CO■ release - Cured bond is fully cross-linked and thermoset (irreversible)

GHS hazard classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Danger - Sensitisation – Respiratory – Category 1A (H334) - Acute Toxicity – Inhalation – Category 4 (H332) - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3, Respiratory Tract Irritation (H335) - Skin Irritation – Category 2 (H315) - Sensitisation – Skin – Category 1A (H317) - Eye Irritation – Category 2A (H319) - Carcinogenicity – Category 2 (H351) - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 2 (H373)

Regulatory status - Not scheduled under the Australian Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons - Not classified as Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail - Not classified as Dangerous Goods under New Zealand NZS5433

Required PPE (P-statements) - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye/face protection (P280) - Wear respiratory protection when ventilation is inadequate (P284) - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271) - Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray (P260) - Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling (P264) - Keep contaminated work clothing out of the workplace (P272) - Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse (P362+P364) - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202) - Keep out of reach of children (P102) - Read carefully and follow all instructions (P103)

Storage requirements - Store in a well-ventilated place with container tightly closed (P403+P233) - Store locked up (P405) - Tightly closed container required to prevent atmospheric moisture triggering premature cure and CO■ pressurization

First aid (SDS-specified) - Inhalation: Remove person from exposure area; symptoms may be delayed hours after exposure - Skin contact: Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap (P302+P352); seek medical advice if rash develops (P333+P313) - Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; seek medical advice if irritation persists (P305+P351+P338, P337+P313) - Respiratory symptoms: Call Poison Centre or doctor immediately (P342+P311) - Australia Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 - New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764 766

Disposal - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501)

Source document - SELLEYS_AQUADHERE_DURABOND-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical SDS)

General product claims

- Durabond is built for jobs where conventional PVA glues won't deliver the performance required - Moisture-cure mechanism described as "fundamentally stronger" than PVA evaporation drying - Described as "the waterproof specialist within the Aquadhere family" - Suitable applications stated as furniture assembly, joinery, and structural woodworking - Described as the right choice for water exposure, temperature cycling, or structural loads beyond PVA capability - MDI component described as driving "mechanical strength after cure" - Polymeric MDI component described as extending working viscosity and contributing to gap-filling performance - 2,4-MDI isomer described as fine-tuning cure rate and cross-link density - Described as suitable for outdoor furniture, marine applications, cutting boards, and assemblies subjected to repeated wetting and drying - Foaming action described as filling surface irregularities and locking joints tight in dense tropical hardwoods - Aquadhere Interior described as delivering "easy cleanup, non-foaming application, and reliable performance" - Aquadhere Exterior described as offering "stronger moisture resistance than Interior formulations" - Aquadhere Quick Set described as cutting clamp time for high-throughput woodworking - Aquadhere Exterior PVA chemistry described as "inherently reversible under sustained water exposure or high humidity" - "If it's Selleys, it

works" (brand marketing statement) - Recommended storage temperature range of 5°C–30°C (not specified in SDS; presented as general guidance) Remove or qualify the statement about usability after thawing. Replace with a recommendation to consult the manufacturer if the product has been frozen, and note that freeze-thaw recovery cannot be guaranteed for moisture-curing polyurethane adhesives. Remove the unsupported 'when properly mixed' addition in the summary. - Cured polyurethane described as "generally accepted in industrial waste streams" (jurisdiction-dependent)

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Aquadhere Durabond sits within Selleys' adhesives and sealants range, categorised under Home & Garden > Adhesives & Sealants. Selleys is an Australian brand with a long-standing presence in home improvement and trade products, particularly known for its range of glues, sealants, and fillers. Within that portfolio, the Aquadhere name covers a family of wood adhesives, and the knowledge graph context specifically positions Durabond as a step up from cross-linked PVA wood glues — offering waterproof performance where a standard PVA-based wood glue would fall short in wet or high-humidity conditions.

What sets Aquadhere Durabond apart within the wood adhesive category is its moisture-curing polyurethane chemistry. Unlike water-based PVA adhesives that can soften when re-wetted, Durabond cures through contact with atmospheric moisture, expanding slightly as it sets to fill small gaps and create a bond rated for both interior and exterior use. It is also solvent-free and cures to a sandable, paintable surface, which positions it as a practical choice for finished joinery and furniture work rather than purely structural or industrial bonding.

Someone using Aquadhere Durabond for a woodworking or joinery project would typically also need surface preparation supplies — such as clamps to hold joints during the curing period (the product requires sustained pressure while setting) — as well as sanding materials for finishing the cured adhesive flush with the surrounding timber. Because the cured adhesive is paintable and stainable after sanding, finishing products like timber stains or paints sit in an adjacent category for buyers completing furniture or outdoor construction projects.

The 460ml size listed in the linked entity makes this suitable for medium to large woodworking tasks rather than small repairs, placing it alongside trade-adjacent products in the Selleys range rather than the smaller tubes aimed at occasional household fixes.